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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
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Highlights

February Employment: A Matter Of Alignment

Washington's employment picture returned to normal in February. January's unseasonably warm weather had allowed many outdoor activities to proceed, thereby boosting employment inordinately. As expected, that month proved an aberration from trend. A nearly perfect compensating offset in February, however, brought the cumulative employment pattern for the year to date back into sync. Nonfarm employment *fell* by 500 workers in February – only the second time in ten years that employment had not shown a modest increase for the month. Understandably, the losses centered in those industries which had been artificially elevated by weather conditions a month before. Specifically, these included lumber and wood products, agriculture and food processing, and construction.

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The adjustment over the month, however, was not sufficiently large enough to have any impact on the unemployment numbers. Washington's unemployment rate in February remained relatively unchanged, dropping fractionally by one-tenth of a percentage point to 6.4 percent of the area workforce. Typically, the state's jobless rate stands at the highest point of the year in the first two months as weather holds back activity throughout much of Washington's resource-based industries. Nonetheless, the intensity of job growth over the past year has succeeded in pushing the jobless average down significantly from 7.0 percent in February 1989. And the pattern over the month essentially matched that of the national average which likewise moved down one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.8 percent.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Feb 1990 *Preliminary*	Jan 1990 *Revised*	Feb 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,533,600	2,492,700	2,366,500
Employment	2,371,900	2,330,400	2,200,500
Unemployment	161,600	162,300	166,000
Unemployment Rate	6.4%	6.5%	7.0%
National Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

This month's *Washington Labor Market* contains revised labor force and unemployment tables for 1988 and 1989. In essence, the data capture a much stronger economy than originally reported. Both the labor force and total employment levels were bumped higher by several thousand. There was no change in the annual average unemployment rate for 1988 at 6.2 percent. But rebenchmarking caused a sizable jump in 1989 from a preliminary reporting of 5.8 percent to a like 6.2 percent. That figure still represents the lowest in 20 years although no improvement on average over the year

before. Moreover, the rate December-to-December was up fully half a percentage point.

Revisions to the state's labor force and unemployment data were much larger than experienced for the accompanying nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Bear in mind, however, that the methodologies behind the two series are dramatically different. The current monthly estimates for the latter series are developed from an employer sample; the former evolves principally from a population survey. One is worker based; the other, place of residence. Both have been refined over time. But the labor force and unemployment series rely upon a number of independent variables for input which understandably during a period of economic extremes can be more difficult to capture.

In addition, this issue contains an updated listing of the state's distressed area designations. By definition, counties with an unemployment rate at least 20 percent higher than the statewide average over the most recent three years and metropolitan areas over the past year qualify. A total of 22 counties and 2 metropolitan areas come under this classification with jobless rates through 1989 averaging equal to or greater than 7.9 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. There was no change in the count from the prior year. To this end, county profiles have either been prepared or are in process of being finalized for all counties by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Employment Security to assist local economic development efforts.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Retrenchment from artificially high job levels in January triggered much of state's resource-based employment pattern in February. This was particularly true in the case of the lumber and wood products and the food processing sectors. In addition, construction scaled back as more typical winter weather set in, and retail trade dropped off seasonally in the aftermath of post-holiday sales. Each of these sectors will witness a reversal of this pattern in coming months as normally higher seasonal factors take hold.

Another drag in February was the further pullback in aircraft manufacturing payrolls. No longer is this sector providing the kind of stimulus to the economy that had been generated over the past six years. But on the other hand, worker adjustments represent nothing more than corrections for productivity gains against a very high base. And realistically, production should remain at current high levels well into 1995 given Boeing's huge $90 billion existing order backlog.

Manufacturing Dips Rather Than Glides

Rather than increasing by 2,200 workers as would be expected on average in February, Washington's manufacturing industries pulled back this year by a nearly comparable 2,700 workers. Most of that retrenchment simply reflected adjustment against generally inflated levels posted a month before. Both lumber and wood products (-700) and food processing (-600) stood out. In particular, logging set the pace in the forest products sector: up atypically in January and down 500 a month later. This kind of see-saw action, however, belies the fact that the underside of these two principal resource-based industries continued strong through the first two months of the year.

On the other hand, it seems reasonable to suspect that some of this action is simply borrowing from the second half. Clearly, the pending decision by the U.S. Forest Service to significantly restrict old-growth timber supplies in the Pacific Northwest will dramatically impact both employment and output of the entire wood products industry once those limitations are officially enacted. Persistently high levels of logging activity over the past several months in all likelihood is being channeled into inventory buildup to maintain current production levels through 1990.

Aerospace Proceeds To Regroup

Meanwhile, job totals in aircraft manufacturing continued to slip for the second consecutive month. The loss of 700 workers in February represented the most sizable reduction for the industry in seven years. Coming into 1990, the Boeing Company announced a net pullback on the order of 5,000 from an industry-wide

high of 116,300 in December. If achieved, that would still leave the year-end employment base in Washington the highest of any year save 1989.

Happily, overall market demand remains bullish. Boeing is boosting commercial production from 28 to 34 planes a month and proceeding with plans for a new generation 350-seat aircraft tagged the 777 due out this summer. Construction is underway on a new manufacturing plant in Spokane together with $600 million in additions at Seattle area facilities. Recently plans were also announced for a $500 million expansion at Boeing's Everett site. Worldwide commercial aircraft deliveries totalled $287 billion from 1970 through 1989; Boeing is now forecasting demand to 2005 more than double that pace in real terms at $626 billion for 9,900 planes.

Rest Of Manufacturing Holds Firm

For the most part, the balance of manufacturing held relatively flat in February. Payrolls in primary metals, instruments, and electronic equipment showed no change. Modest downward adjustments of 100 each were recorded in heavy machinery manufacturing, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing. On the flip side, both shipbuilding (+ 300) and chemicals (+ 100) posted gains. Additional work-in-force has acted to boost employment at major shipyards in the Central Puget Sound region by 17 percent over the past year, most of that within the past six months.

Chemicals and allied products in Washington State, by definition, encompass activities at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. In the 15 months to April 1989, employment among the three principal contractors dropped 15 percent or roughly 2,200 workers. Since that time, thanks to special projects and environmental cleanup, employment has recouped about 800. Moreover, expansion should proceed in orderly fashion through 1990. Hanford employment is projected to increase by 1,000 jobs this year according to the latest semiannual assessment published by the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest Laboratory at Richland.

Nonmanufacturing: A Study Of Offsets

Nonmanufacturing was basically a study of offsets in February. Losses over the month in construction (-1,700) and trade (-5,000) were more than matched by seasonal heightening in services (+ 2,900) and government (+ 6,700). Beginning of a new academic term at colleges and universities was largely responsible for the jump in both public and services payrolls. In addition, the region's ski season finally opened causing a significant blip of several hundred in amusement and recreation.

Construction, meanwhile, continues to set all-time highs. Worker levels of 102,300 in February represented the highest for the month on record. And each segment of the industry has contributed. Housing starts in the first quarter were running at a 58,000 seasonally adjusted annual rate, up better than 40 percent from a year ago. Accordingly, payrolls in residential construction measured 24 percent greater than a year earlier in February; nonresidential was up 15 percent; heavy construction, 1 percent; and special trade contractors, 13 percent over the like month of 1989. Indeed, the beat goes on.

12-Month Tracks Over 100,000

Washington's economy has added 109,900 nonfarm wage and salary workers to its job rolls over the past 12 months. At a 5.6 percent rate of increase, the pace well exceeds both the national average of 2.4 percent over the period and the state's own long-run historical trend averaging 2.9 percent since 1949. Understandably, the largest year-to-year absolute gains are concentrated in the largest employment sectors of services (+ 30,600) and trade (+ 25,400). Among the standouts are 7,300 each in business and health services.

Long considered the principal drivers of the economy, the goods-producing sectors of manufacturing and construction were up 15,500 and 11,700, respectively, in February. Roughly half the manufacturing expansion centers in aircraft production (+ 7,200). But the rest of manufacturing has shown significant gains in industrial machinery (+ 1,000), paper and allied products (+ 800), and fabricated metals (+ 800). Virtually all of the ex-

port-based industries in the state through February continue to track higher than a year before.

AREA TRENDS

Metro Areas Set The Pace

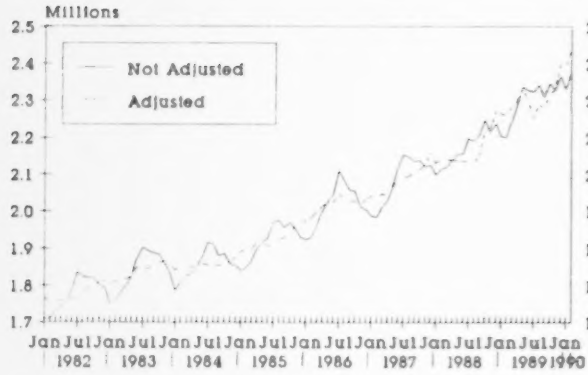
By area, the state's leading major metropolitan regions continue to set the pace. Five of the nine urban centers statewide registered unemployment rates in February approximately a full percentage point lower than a year before. These included Bellingham (6.5 percent), Bremerton (4.8 percent), Seattle (4.1 percent), Tacoma (5.7 percent), and the Tri-Cities (9.2 percent). The remaining four (Olympia, Spokane, Vancouver, and Yakima) also tracked lower than the prior year through the latest month although not to such a degree.

On average, these areas contain 82 percent of the state's population but have accounted for nearly 90 percent of Washington's total employment increase over the past 12 months. Fully half of that gain has been concentrated in the Seattle PMSA. But growth rates for Bellingham, Olympia, and Vancouver have also exceeded the statewide average over the like time period.

Balance of State Holding Its Own

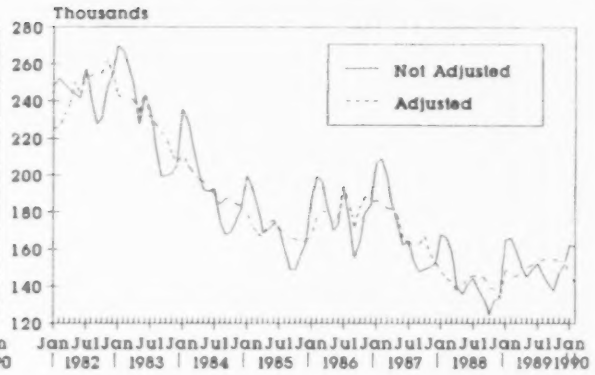
For the most part, the balance of state reflected little more than normal seasonal trends in February. Unemployment for the timber-dependent counties of western Washington inched up from 11.1 percent to 11.9 percent over the month. Collaterally, eastern Washington dropped by a nearly equal amount from 10.8 percent to 10.1 percent. Both areas closely matched their prior year levels and both should move significantly lower with better weather in March.

State Total Resident Employment
January 1982-February1990



Source: Employment Security Department

State Total Resident Unemployment
January 1982-February 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing Postures The Next Generation

Boeing has reached agreement with three Japanese industrial giants for help in producing the new 777 widebody twinjet. In a unique arrangement which has global implications but falls short of joint ownership, Boeing remains very much in control. The three companies – Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, and Fuji Heavy Industries – are prepared to put up between 8 percent and 10 percent of the start-up costs estimated at several billion dollars. They will also supply selected parts and have access to limited proprietary information. Boeing will manage the program, and if successful, the Japanese will realize a greater return on their investment than possible under a conventional subcontracting arrangement. The task now is to sell sufficient numbers of orders to the airlines for a go-ahead.

Puyallups Settle For Big Bucks

The second largest native land settlement in U.S. history has been awarded the Puyallup Indian tribe in Pierce County. Tribal officials ceded claims to 20,000 acres of Tacoma's industrial heartland in exchange for a

$162 million package which includes 900 acres of land, up to $20,000 cash for each of the tribe's 1,500 members, and establishment of trusts aimed at providing jobs, education, and security. The agreement is second only to that of the Alaska Native Claims Act of 1971. Contributors to the settlement include the federal government, Washington State, local municipalities, and private business. The infusion of cash should translate directly into higher personal expenditures within the greater Tacoma metropolitan area.

Tektronix Shifts Back Across The Border

Oregon-based Tektronix corporation will close its Clark County, Washington plant and move those operations to its headquartered Beaverton location by this fall. Most of the 1,200 worker staff will be offered the opportunity to relocate; fewer than 50 will be laid off. Current levels of operation do not require this plant, and greater efficiencies are seen to accrue from having the oscilloscope engineering and manufacturing units in closer proximity to one another.

Fisheries Tangled Net

Increased monitoring of Japanese drift-net fishing vessels will take effect with the 1990 catch season. The United States and Japan have agreed to triple the number of observers on Japanese drift-net boats and equip all vessels with transmitters to better monitor activities in an effort to guard against indiscriminate and wasteful fishing practices. The pact is the fallout from the 1987 Drift Net Act which requires Japan, Korea, and Taiwan to reach drift-net monitoring and enforcement accord with the United States or face unilateral trade sanctions.

Passage of the Magnuson Act a decade ago has accomplished precisely what was intended. Establishment of the 200-mile exclusive coastal zone has prompted a significant buildup of the U.S. fishing industry. In particular, the number of domestic factory trawlers has grown from none to nearly 90. Cumulative investment is figured at $1.1 billion. A recent survey done for the Alaska Factory Trawlers Association lists 57 trawlers as Seattle-based with employment of roughly 8,900, up from 5,200 in 1988.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Fourth Quarter GNP Lifted

Estimates of real growth for the national economy in the fourth quarter have been repeatedly boosted higher with each round of revision. From a lethargic 0.5 percent initially, the overall growth rate has been hiked to 0.9 percent and now 1.1 percent. This still represents very sluggish activity largely precipitated by constraining action on the part of the Federal Reserve to fight inflation. Even allowing for revision, however, the fourth-quarter ranks as the slowest pace since the third quarter of 1986 when the economy actually contracted. Data for the first quarter is showing a pickup, and most economists predict the economy will proceed through the year without slipping into recession thereby continuing the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history.

Big Ticket Durables Bump Higher

Signaling a spurt but definitely not a rout, new factory orders jumped 3.3 percent in February. Bookings for durable equipment turned about sharply from a record 10.7 percent slide in January. However, much of the rise simply reflected the reopening of auto plants following closure a month earlier to reduce inventories. Orders for durable equipment in February totalled $121.6 billion, up from $117.6 billion in January but still well below the $131.7 billion reported in December. Manufacturers generally have been hit hard by the high interest rate strategy central to the Federal Reserve's policy actions.

Inflationary Pressures Subside

The surge of inflation coming into 1990 subsided at least temporarily in February as energy prices retreated. Producer prices showed no change over the month after soaring 1.8 percent in January – the fastest clip since the oil shock of the mid-1970s. Energy prices had skyrocketed 13.6 percent in January; they fell 5 percent in February. Excluding food and energy, whose wide fluctuations often distort the overall trend of inflation, producer prices grew 0.4 percent in the latest month and 3.7 percent over the past year. This monthly rate for

the non-food and energy components was positioned slightly lower than for most of 1989.

Plans For Capital Spending Boosted

In a show of unexpected optimism, U.S. businesses recently boosted their plans for capital spending in 1990. Despite sluggishness which is putting a crimp on corporate profits, companies surveyed by the Commerce Department expect to lay out 7.8 percent more for new plant and equipment this year than last. The previous survey taken last fall indicated a 6.4 percent increase. If realized, the expected growth would follow two years of booming capital spending and provide ongoing support to the national economy.

Consumer Price Index

(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Feb 90	Jan 90	Feb 89	Jan 90	Feb 89
	128.0	127.4	121.6	0.5%	5.3%
Seattle†	Jul-Dec 1989	Jul-Dec 1988		Jul-Dec 1988	
	119.6	113.8		5.1%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Feb 1990 (Prel)	Jan 1990 (Rev)	Feb 1989 (Rev)	Jan 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Jan 1990 to Feb 1990	Numeric Change: Feb 1989 to Feb 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2069.6	2070.1	1959.7	1952.6	-0.5	109.9
MANUFACTURING	360.6	363.3	345.1	343.8	-2.7	15.5
Durable Goods	259.6	261.3	247.2	246.4	-1.7	12.4
Lumber & Wood Products	39.6	40.3	39.3	39.7	-0.7	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.7	-0.1	0.6
Primary Metals	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.0	0.0	-0.3
Aluminum	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metals	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.8
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.3	19.4	18.3	18.1	-0.1	1.0
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.3	0.0	0.5
Transportation Equipment	132.1	132.6	123.2	122.3	-0.5	8.9
Aircraft and Parts	115.5	116.2	108.3	107.3	-0.7	7.2
Instruments & Related	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	0.0	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.6	-0.2	0.3
Nondurable Goods	101.0	102.0	97.9	97.4	-1.0	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	32.5	33.1	31.8	31.7	-0.6	0.7
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	-0.1	-0.3
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.3	-0.3	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	18.3	18.4	17.5	17.5	-0.1	0.8
Printing & Publishing	22.0	22.1	21.3	21.2	-0.1	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.8	12.7	12.0	11.9	0.1	0.8
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.4
CONSTRUCTION	102.3	104.0	90.6	91.2	-1.7	11.7
TRANSP., COMM., & UTIL.	109.3	110.1	102.2	102.0	-0.8	7.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	501.9	506.9	476.5	479.4	-5.0	25.4
Wholesale Trade	126.9	126.4	117.9	116.7	0.5	9.0
Retail Trade	375.0	380.5	358.6	362.7	-5.5	16.4
General Merchandise	38.0	41.5	36.4	38.7	-3.5	1.6
Food Stores	64.3	64.5	59.7	59.9	-0.2	4.6
Eating & Drinking	132.5	131.6	128.8	128.7	0.9	3.7
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	114.3	114.2	108.9	108.8	0.1	5.4
Finance	52.6	52.6	50.3	50.3	0.0	2.3
SERVICES.	484.3	481.4	453.7	448.7	2.9	30.6
Hotels & Lodging	24.0	24.2	21.8	21.6	-0.2	2.2
Business Services	78.3	78.3	71.0	70.5	0.0	7.3
Health Services	145.2	144.8	137.9	136.9	0.4	7.3
Hospitals	48.1	47.8	45.5	45.3	0.3	2.6
GOVERNMENT	393.3	386.6	379.5	375.4	6.7	13.8
Federal.	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.2	0.0	0.0
State	115.8	113.2	112.1	110.3	2.6	3.7
Local.	206.4	202.3	196.3	193.9	4.1	10.1
State Education	62.1	60.0	60.6	59.1	2.1	1.5
Local Education	111.0	108.7	107.6	106.2	2.3	3.4
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

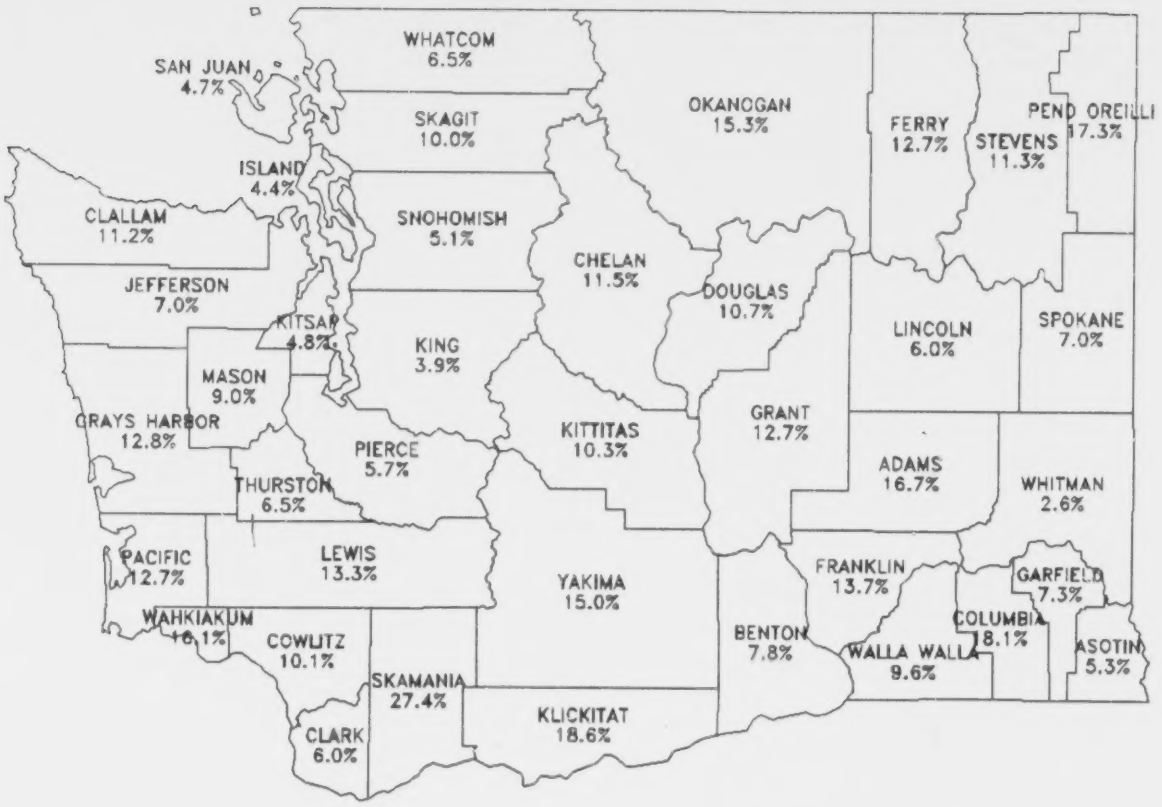
Date: 4/4/90
Benchmark: 1989

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	February 1990 Preliminary†				January 1990 Revised†				February 1989 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,533,500	2,371,900	161,600	6.4	2,492,700	2,330,400	162,300	6.5	2,366,500	2,200,500	166,000	7.0
Bellingham MSA	67,300	62,900	4,400	6.5	66,700	62,100	4,600	6.9	62,100	57,100	5,000	8.1
Bremerton MSA	81,200	77,300	3,900	4.8	80,600	76,500	4,100	5.1	76,800	72,400	4,400	5.7
Olympia MSA	86,200	80,600	5,600	6.5	84,600	79,300	5,300	6.3	78,000	72,400	5,600	7.2
Seattle PMSA	1,153,500	1,105,700	47,800	4.1	1,133,000	1,085,200	47,800	4.2	1,067,700	1,014,800	52,900	5.0
King County‡	911,000	875,500	35,500	3.9	895,300	859,200	36,100	4.0	841,300	801,800	39,500	4.7
Snohomish County‡	242,500	230,200	12,300	5.1	237,600	225,900	11,700	4.9	226,400	213,000	13,400	5.9
Spokane MSA	174,600	162,400	12,200	7.0	172,000	159,000	13,000	7.6	166,900	155,100	11,800	7.1
Tacoma PMSA	259,900	245,000	14,900	5.7	259,300	244,000	15,300	5.9	248,000	230,900	17,100	6.9
Tri-Cities MSA	70,500	64,000	6,500	9.2	69,800	62,500	7,300	10.5	66,600	59,700	6,900	10.4
Benton County‡	53,600	49,400	4,200	7.8	53,100	48,300	4,800	9.0	51,300	46,700	4,600	9.0
Franklin County‡	16,800	14,500	2,300	13.7	16,700	14,200	2,500	15.0	15,300	13,000	2,300	15.0
Vancouver PMSA	129,000	121,300	7,700	6.0	126,800	119,200	7,600	6.0	117,300	109,900	7,400	6.3
Yakima MSA	97,800	83,100	14,700	15.0	95,700	80,100	15,600	16.3	93,300	79,200	14,100	15.1
Adams	6,650	5,540	1,110	16.7	6,680	5,410	1,270	19.0	6,120	5,260	860	14.1
Asotin	10,210	9,670	540	5.3	10,140	9,590	550	5.4	8,640	8,130	510	5.9
Clallam	24,010	21,310	2,700	11.2	23,750	21,350	2,400	10.1	22,990	20,380	2,610	11.4
Columbia	1,820	1,490	330	18.1	1,730	1,400	330	19.1	1,790	1,420	370	20.7
Cowlitz	39,740	35,710	4,030	10.1	38,930	35,390	3,540	9.1	36,680	33,540	3,140	8.6
Ferry	3,380	2,950	430	12.7	3,370	2,930	440	13.1	3,070	2,610	460	15.0
Garfield	1,090	1,010	80	7.3	1,060	970	90	8.5	1,060	980	80	7.5
Grant	24,680	21,550	3,130	12.7	24,290	21,260	3,030	12.5	24,070	21,110	2,960	12.3
Grays Harbor	29,490	25,710	3,780	12.8	29,090	25,670	3,420	11.8	27,160	23,280	3,880	14.3
Island	22,090	21,120	970	4.4	21,690	20,720	970	4.5	20,170	19,130	1,040	5.2
Jefferson	8,620	8,020	600	7.0	8,580	7,960	620	7.2	8,030	7,460	570	7.1
Kittitas	12,390	11,110	1,280	10.3	12,180	10,880	1,300	10.7	12,800	11,410	1,390	10.9
Klickitat	8,440	6,870	1,570	18.6	8,320	6,680	1,640	19.7	7,820	6,500	1,320	16.9
Lewis	28,370	24,600	3,770	13.3	27,080	24,180	2,900	10.7	24,910	22,020	2,890	11.6
Lincoln	4,310	4,050	260	6.0	4,230	3,970	260	6.1	4,280	4,020	260	6.1
Mason	14,150	12,870	1,280	9.0	13,840	12,660	1,180	8.5	13,420	12,220	1,200	8.9
Okanogan	16,220	13,740	2,480	15.3	15,700	13,330	2,370	15.1	16,090	13,700	2,390	14.9
Pacific	7,730	6,750	980	12.7	7,740	6,870	870	11.2	7,170	6,230	940	13.1
Pend Oreille	3,410	2,820	590	17.3	3,390	2,770	620	18.3	4,850	4,420	430	8.9
San Juan	5,320	5,070	250	4.7	5,240	4,980	260	5.0	4,970	4,640	330	6.6
Skagit	38,730	34,870	3,860	10.0	37,910	34,170	3,740	9.9	35,400	31,730	3,670	10.4
Skamania	2,410	1,750	660	27.4	2,270	1,630	640	28.2	2,460	1,770	690	28.0
Stevens	12,380	10,980	1,400	11.3	12,220	10,800	1,420	11.6	11,790	10,610	1,180	10.0
Wahkiakum	1,430	1,200	230	16.1	1,320	1,150	170	12.9	1,250	1,150	100	8.0
Walla Walla	25,010	22,600	2,410	9.6	24,590	22,130	2,460	10.0	23,870	21,380	2,490	10.4
Wenatchee Labor Ar	40,740	36,150	4,590	11.3	39,160	34,620	4,540	11.6	39,670	35,130	4,540	11.4
Chelan County‡	27,370	24,210	3,160	11.5	26,350	23,180	3,170	12.0	26,490	23,290	3,200	12.1
Douglas County‡	13,370	11,940	1,430	10.7	12,810	11,440	1,370	10.7	13,170	11,840	1,330	10.1
Whitman	20,580	20,040	540	2.6	19,600	19,010	590	3.0	19,210	18,670	540	2.8

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

February 1990 Statewide Unemployment Rate = 6.4%

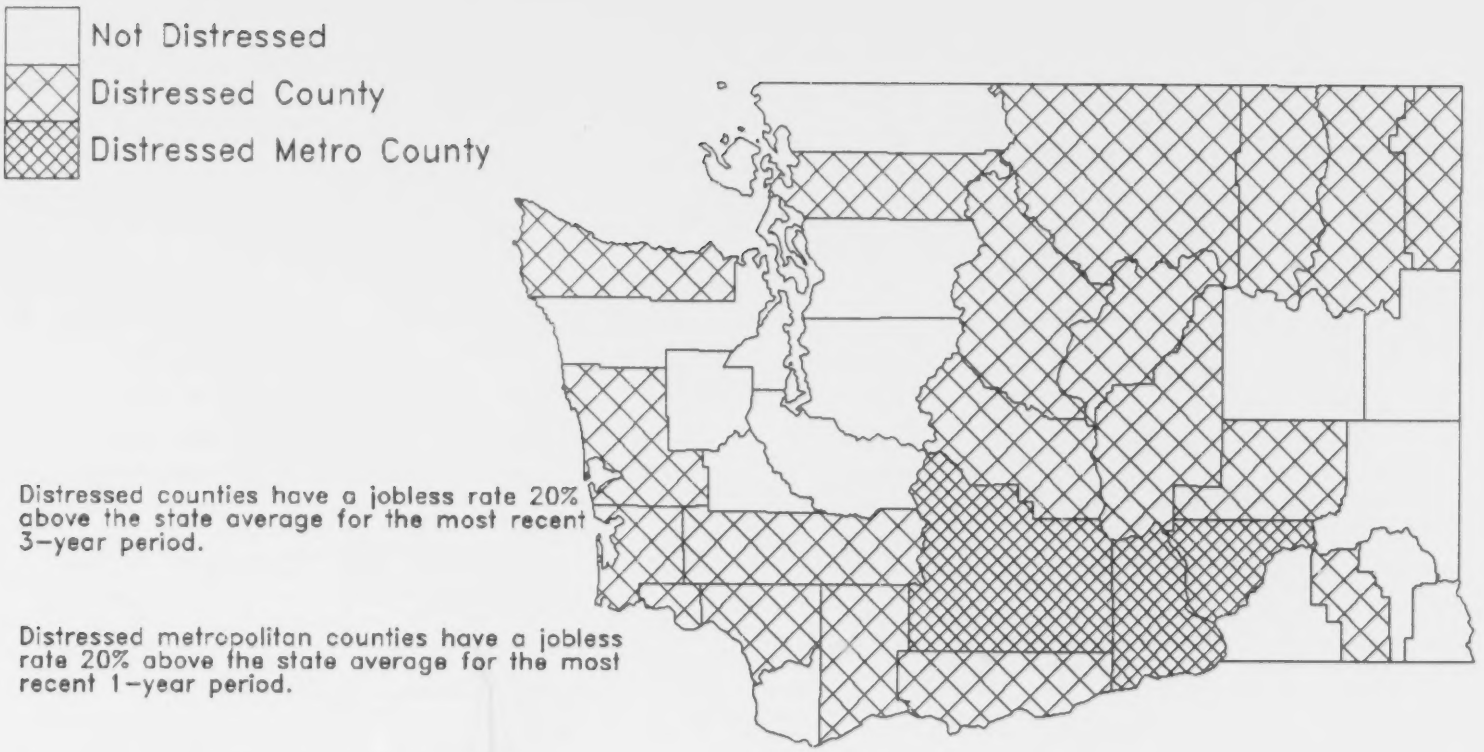


Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, State of Washington

	Prelim Feb Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Feb 90	Jan 90	Feb 89	Feb 90	Jan 90	Feb 89	Feb 90	Jan 89	Feb 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	213,068	$506.58	$518.40	$494.80	39.3	40.5	40.0	$12.89	$12.80	$12.37
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,901	$413.63	$466.02	$395.30	37.5	40.7	36.2	$11.03	$11.45	$10.92
Primary Metal Industries	10,210	$557.66	$584.64	$533.80	42.7	44.8	42.5	$13.06	$13.05	$12.56
Fabricated Metal Products	9,380	$487.22	$471.58	$465.31	40.2	39.2	39.4	$12.12	$12.03	$11.81
Machinery	19,951	$402.42	$414.09	$375.00	38.0	39.4	38.7	$10.59	$10.51	$9.69
Food and Kindred Products	22,732	$361.87	$364.43	$354.29	35.9	36.7	36.6	$10.08	$9.93	$9.68
Chemical and Allied Products	4,568	$659.46	$633.88	$678.49	42.3	42.4	42.3	$15.59	$14.95	$16.04
Transportation Equipment	62,359	$645.24	$658.81	$637.12	42.2	43.4	44.0	$15.29	$15.18	$14.48
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	73,595	$578.26	$608.76	$605.33	34.4	36.0	36.4	$16.81	$16.91	$16.63
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	441,384	$268.77	$273.90	$256.38	29.6	30.0	29.3	$9.08	$9.13	$8.75

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

Economic Status of Washington Counties, 1989



Distressed counties have a jobless rate 20% above the state average for the most recent 3-year period.

Distressed metropolitan counties have a jobless rate 20% above the state average for the most recent 1-year period.

Source: Employment Security Department

Three Year Average Unemployment

Rates Used to Determine Distressed Areas†

	Three Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan. 87 – Dec. 89)	Distressed Areas: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to **7.9 Percent**
WASHINGTON STATE	6.6	
Adams	**11.6**	Adams
Asotin	6.2	
Benton	**8.2**	Benton
Chelan	**10.5**	Chelan
Clallam	**8.7**	Clallam
Clark	6.5	
Columbia	**14.8**	Columbia
Cowlitz	**8.5**	Cowlitz
Douglas	**8.2**	Douglas
Ferry	**11.4**	Ferry
Franklin	**11.4**	Franklin
Garfield	5.5	
Grant	**10.7**	Grant
Grays Harbor	**10.4**	Grays Harbor
Island	5.1	
Jefferson	6.5	
King	5.0	
Kitsap	5.6	
Kittitas	**9.7**	Kittitas
Klickitat	**14.7**	Klickitat
Lewis	**9.7**	Lewis
Lincoln	5.4	
Mason	7.7	
Okanogan	**12.1**	Okanogan
Pacific	**9.6**	Pacific
Pend Oreille	**12.5**	Pend Oreille
Pierce	6.9	
San Juan	4.7	
Skagit	**9.4**	Skagit
Skamania	**18.4**	Skamania
Snohomish	5.5	
Spokane	6.7	
Stevens	**9.8**	Stevens
Thurston	6.6	
Wahkiakum	**8.9**	Wahkiakum
Walla Walla	7.7	
Whatcom	7.4	
Whitman	3.1	
Yakima	**11.4**	Yakima

†Data for 1988 and 1989 were revised in March 1990 incorporating updated information on industry employment.

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
March 27, 1990

1989 Annual Average Unemployment Rates For Metropolitan Statistical Areas Used to Determine Distressed Areas†

	1989 Annual Average Unemployment Rate (Jan. 89 – Dec. 89)	Distressed Areas: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to **7.4 Percent**
WASHINGTON STATE	6.2	
Bellingham MSA	6.6	
Bremerton MSA	5.0	
Olympia MSA	6.0	
Seattle PMSA	4.7	
Spokane MSA	6.3	
Tacoma PMSA	6.3	
Tri-Cities MSA	**8.5**	Tri-Cities MSA
Vancouver PMSA	5.6	
Yakima MSA	**12.0**	Yakima MSA

†Data for 1989 were revised in March 1990 incorporating updated information on industry employment.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1982-1989

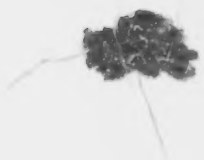
Benchmark: March 1989[1]

	Ann. Avg.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989 Civilian Labor Force[2]	2,451,000	2,369,100	2,366,500	2,402,800	2,433,900	2,481,000	2,476,300	2,475,200	2,487,400	2,448,000	2,482,600	2,473,000	2,516,100
Total Employment	2,300,000	2,203,800	2,200,500	2,243,500	2,283,900	2,335,900	2,327,500	2,322,800	2,340,900	2,307,100	2,345,100	2,325,400	2,363,600
Total Unemployment	151,000	165,300	166,000	159,300	150,000	145,100	148,800	152,400	146,500	140,900	137,500	147,600	152,500
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.1
1988 Civilian Labor Force[2]	2,316,000	2,266,600	2,281,700	2,279,800	2,279,600	2,291,600	2,296,400	2,341,700	2,328,300	2,338,000	2,370,200	2,347,500	2,370,600
Total Employment	2,173,000	2,098,400	2,115,200	2,120,900	2,139,700	2,155,900	2,155,300	2,197,200	2,190,200	2,204,900	2,245,800	2,215,400	2,237,100
Total Unemployment	143,000	168,200	166,500	158,900	139,900	135,700	141,100	144,500	138,100	133,100	124,400	132,100	133,500
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.6
1987 Civilian Labor Force	2,258,000	2,199,000	2,184,600	2,211,800	2,204,900	2,238,800	2,278,800	2,310,700	2,307,400	2,282,500	2,299,500	2,279,800	2,298,300
Total Employment	2,087,000	1,989,700	1,974,400	2,012,100	2,022,700	2,068,700	2,119,500	2,149,000	2,153,800	2,134,100	2,148,900	2,128,300	2,142,900
Total Unemployment	171,000	209,300	210,200	199,700	182,200	170,100	159,300	161,700	153,600	148,400	150,600	151,500	155,400
Percent of Labor Forcgee	7.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8
1986 Civilian Labor Force	2,198,000	2,109,900	2,130,100	2,162,400	2,183,000	2,197,700	2,218,500	2,303,900	2,259,900	2,213,000	2,217,500	2,191,400	2,188,600
Total Employment	2,018,000	1,923,800	1,930,700	1,966,000	2,000,700	2,027,500	2,044,900	2,110,000	2,084,800	2,057,600	2,053,500	2,011,700	2,004,700
Total Unemployment	180,000	186,100	199,400	196,400	182,300	170,200	173,600	193,900	175,100	155,400	164,000	179,700	183,900
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.4
1985 Civilian Labor Force	2,091,000	2,039,600	2,042,100	2,049,400	2,069,800	2,086,900	2,100,500	2,143,200	2,134,800	2,105,000	2,118,300	2,109,000	2,093,400
Total Employment	1,921,000	1,839,700	1,848,300	1,866,900	1,900,600	1,916,500	1,926,800	1,970,900	1,974,400	1,955,700	1,969,400	1,952,600	1,930,200
Total Unemployment	170,000	199,900	193,800	182,500	169,200	170,400	173,700	172,300	160,400	149,300	148,900	156,400	163,200
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.8
1984 Civilian Labor Force	2,051,000	2,022,100	2,036,800	2,041,100	2,033,700	2,041,700	2,070,700	2,109,100	2,084,200	2,048,200	2,055,400	2,032,400	2,036,600
Total Employment	1,857,000	1,786,700	1,807,500	1,824,900	1,831,700	1,849,500	1,879,700	1,916,300	1,909,200	1,880,100	1,886,300	1,857,300	1,854,900
Total Unemployment	194,000	235,400	229,300	216,200	202,000	192,200	191,000	192,800	175,000	168,100	169,100	175,100	181,700
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.6	11.3	10.6	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9
1983 Civilian Labor Force	2,069,000	2,022,100	2,029,700	2,040,900	2,046,100	2,049,100	2,116,100	2,138,200	2,111,600	2,087,100	2,085,400	2,061,300	2,040,400
Total Employment	1,838,000	1,752,200	1,762,400	1,782,000	1,799,900	1,821,200	1,872,800	1,903,100	1,894,200	1,887,600	1,885,500	1,860,300	1,834,800
Total Unemployment	231,000	269,900	267,300	258,900	246,200	227,900	243,300	235,100	217,400	199,500	199,900	201,000	205,600
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.0	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.1
1982 Civilian Labor Force	2,024,000	1,957,800	1,963,000	1,983,000	1,986,100	2,006,500	2,029,300	2,092,900	2,068,100	2,049,100	2,052,200	2,049,800	2,050,100
Total Employment	1,779,000	1,709,400	1,710,800	1,734,000	1,740,200	1,762,800	1,788,000	1,835,600	1,826,100	1,821,500	1,821,800	1,801,600	1,796,000
Total Unemployment	245,000	248,400	252,200	249,000	245,900	243,700	241,300	257,300	242,000	227,600	230,400	248,200	254,100
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.7	11.1	11.2	12.1	12.4

[1]Monthly data for all years were revised using new Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology introduced in January 1989.
[2]Data for 1988 and 1989 were revised in March 1990 incorporating updated information on industry employment.
Note: Detail may not add nor divide due to rounding.

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

The tables on the following two pages are corrected copies of the Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers tables for 1988 and 1989 that appeared in last month's *Washington Labor Market*.



Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers in Washington State, 1989

(Benchmarked: March 1989) (in thousands)

1989
Preliminary
1987 SIC

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE[1]	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	2,045.3	1,952.6	1,959.7	1,987.1	2,010.7	2,042.0	2,073.3	2,053.8	2,065.8	2,090.0	2,100.1	2,103.8	2,105.1
MANUFACTURING	361.3	343.8	345.1	349.2	353.6	359.8	365.1	367.7	371.4	372.8	371.7	369.4	366.4
Durable Goods	257.5	246.4	247.2	250.5	252.5	256.3	260.2	262.6	263.0	263.1	262.7	262.9	262.9
Lumber & Wood Products[2]	41.1	39.7	39.3	39.6	40.3	41.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.0	41.4	40.6	40.7
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6
Primary Metals	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.9
Aluminum	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8
Fabricated Metals	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.9
Indust. Machinery & Equip.	19.0	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
Elec. & Other Elec'l Eq.[2]	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.0
Transportation Equip.	128.5	122.3	123.2	125.0	125.9	127.3	128.7	129.7	130.3	131.3	132.0	133.2	133.3
Aircraft Parts	112.9	107.3	108.3	109.9	110.8	112.2	113.3	114.2	115.0	115.4	115.7[4]	116.2[4]	116.3
Instruments & Related[2]	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9
Misc. Manufacturing	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	103.8	97.4	97.9	98.7	101.1	103.5	104.9	105.1	108.4	109.7	109.0	106.5	103.5
Food & Kindred Products	35.6	31.7	31.8	32.1	34.1	35.9	35.9	35.5	38.8	40.0	39.7	37.2	33.9
Preserved Fruits & Veg.[2]	12.9	10.0	10.4	10.3	12.0	13.3	13.0	12.3	15.2	16.8	16.6	14.0	10.8
Textil., Apparel & Leath.[2]	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Paper & Allied Products[2]	18.3	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.7
Printing & Publishing[2]	21.8	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.3
Chem. & Allied Prod.[2]	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Petrol., Coal, Plastics[2]	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0
MINING & QUARRYING	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
CONSTRUCTION	106.6	91.2	90.6	96.4	100.9	105.6	109.5	113.9	116.8	116.8	115.8	112.1	109.1
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.	107.9	102.0	102.2	103.6	105.3	106.1	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.2	111.1	111.3	111.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	500.9	479.4	476.5	481.1	488.9	498.1	506.9	505.9	512.0	512.4	511.2	516.3	522.6
Wholesale Trade	124.6	116.7	117.9	119.2	121.3	124.0	127.5	126.1	126.8	129.6	129.0	128.3	128.3
Retail Trade	376.4	362.7	358.6	361.9	367.6	374.1	379.4	379.8	385.2	382.8	382.2	388.0	394.3
General Merchandise	38.6	38.7	36.4	36.1	36.0	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.9	39.1	39.9	42.8	45.5
Food Stores	62.3	59.9	59.7	60.5	61.4	62.7	61.6[3]	61.4[3]	62.6	63.6	63.9	64.5	65.5
Eating & Drinking	135.0	128.7	128.8	130.3	133.8	136.1	139.0	139.2	140.9	137.9	135.1	134.9	134.8
FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	112.3	108.8	108.9	109.5	110.2	111.4	113.0	113.7	114.4	114.3	113.9	114.0	115.1
Finance	74.6	72.0	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.9	75.1	75.8	76.4	76.3	75.9	75.8	77.0
SERVICES	473.4	448.7	453.7	461.9	467.5	472.9	477.3	477.9	479.5	483.7	485.1	485.3	486.9
Hotels & Lodging	24.7	21.6	21.8	22.4	23.6	24.3	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.2	26.2	25.9	25.9
Business Services	76.5	70.5	71.0	73.1	74.6	76.0	77.8	78.3	78.9	79.0	79.9	79.4	79.6
Health Services	140.8	136.9	137.9	138.9	138.8	140.0	141.1	141.8	142.0	142.3	142.7	143.1	144.6
Hospitals	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.7	45.7	46.2	46.6	46.7	46.9[3]	47.1	47.2	47.4	47.8
GOVERNMENT	379.4	375.4	379.5	382.0	380.9	384.4	388.8	360.8	357.4	374.9	387.5	391.7	389.4
Federal	72.0	71.2	71.1	71.3	71.5	71.6	72.0	72.5	72.8	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.2
State	109.5	110.3	112.1	112.5	111.3	112.0	110.5	96.2	98.2	106.5	114.6	115.1	114.4
Local	197.9	193.9	196.3	198.2	198.1	200.8	206.3	192.1	186.4	195.3	200.4	204.4	202.8
State Education	56.9	59.1	60.6	61.1	59.3	60.1	57.9	43.5	43.6	51.6	61.3	62.5	62.0
Local Education	103.7	106.2	107.6	108.8	108.9	109.4	109.3	88.8	82.3	98.1	106.4	109.7	108.9
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Break in series or change in component parts.

[3]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

[4]Labor dispute in aircraft affecting 42,900 workers from October 4 to November 22 not reflected as workers were on the job a portion of the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers in Washington State, 1988

(Benchmarked: December 1988) (in thousands)

1988
Revised
1987 SIC

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE[1]	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	1,943.2	1,854.6	1,886.2	1,886.2	1,913.9	1,935.2	1,963.6	1,949.1	1,959.1	1,996.2	1,989.7	2,001.5	2,003.6
MANUFACTURING	341.8	327.7	328.5	331.8	338.0	340.3	343.9	344.3	347.6	350.4	349.8	350.6	348.8
Durable Goods	241.4	232.8	233.7	234.9	238.1	239.4	242.5	243.7	242.8	244.5	246.4	248.8	249.5
Lumber & Wood Products[2]	41.7	39.5	39.9	40.1[3]	41.2	42.1	43.2[3]	42.9[3]	41.4[3]	41.9[3]	42.7	42.7	42.2
Furniture & Fixtures	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0
Primary Metals	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.7[3]	12.8[3]	12.9[3]	13.1[3]	12.9	12.9	12.9
Aluminum	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6
Fabricated Metals	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3
Indust. Machinery & Equip.	18.0	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4
Elec. & Other Elec'l Eq.[2]	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8[3]	10.9	11.1
Transportation Equipment	116.2	113.1	113.3	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.3	116.3	117.0	118.3	120.5	121.5
Aircraft Parts	101.0	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.9	99.3	100.2	100.9	101.2	102.0	103.0	105.4	106.3
Instruments & Related[2]	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8
Misc. Manufacturing	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0
Nondurable Goods	100.5	94.9	94.8	96.9	99.9	100.9	101.4	100.6	104.8	105.9	103.4	101.8	99.3
Food & Kindred Products	34.2	29.8	30.1	31.7	34.1	34.8	34.6	33.5	37.5	38.2	37.2	35.7	33.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegs.[2]	12.9	9.5	9.9	11.0	13.5	14.1	13.8	11.9	15.6	15.9	15.2	13.7	10.9
Textil., Apparel & Leath.[2]	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Paper & Allied Products[2]	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.0	16.9	17.2
Printing & Publishing[2]	21.3	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.2	21.4	21.4
Chem. & Allied Prod.[2]	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Petrol., Coal, Plastics[2]	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8
MINING & QUARRYING	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
CONSTRUCTION	96.6	83.5	84.3	87.5	91.0	94.9	98.9	103.4[3]	106.5	106.9	103.2	100.3	99.1
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.	101.9	97.7	97.7	98.7	99.1	100.6	102.4	104.1	104.5	105.4	104.6	104.0	104.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	477.6	453.4	451.8	456.5	463.6	470.6	480.8	485.5	488.4	493.3	489.7	495.4	502.5
Wholesale Trade	116.4	109.9	110.7	112.3	114.4	114.9	118.3	117.6	118.0	120.9	119.9	120.0	119.6
Retail Trade	361.3	343.5	341.1	344.2[3]	349.2	355.7[3]	362.5[3]	367.9	370.4	372.4	369.8	375.4	382.9
General Merchandise	35.3	35.1	33.2	32.4	32.1	32.3	32.4	34.8	35.2	36.3	37.4	40.2	42.6
Food Stores	59.9	57.3	56.9	57.4	58.6	59.5	60.3	60.9	61.4	61.9	61.2	61.2	62.5
Eating & Drinking	132.5	123.5	125.0	126.9	129.4	133.1	136.6	136.1	138.1	138.2	135.0	133.8	133.8
FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	109.4	106.7	106.8	107.6	108.3	109.2	110.3	110.7	111.2	110.9	110.0	110.1	110.6
Finance	71.0	70.8	70.5	70.7	70.7	71.0	71.2	71.1	71.3	71.2	71.1	71.1	71.3
SERVICES	443.9	420.6	426.1	431.9	438.8	444.0	448.2	446.6	450.6	457.7	452.3	453.5	456.1
Hotels & Lodging	22.9	20.2	20.4	21.0	21.7	22.7	23.9	24.8	25.7	25.0	23.3	23.0	22.6
Business Services	70.0	63.6	64.3	65.7	67.3	68.8	69.9	71.3	72.6	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.7
Health Services	134.6	130.2	131.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.1	136.0	136.6	137.7
Hospitals	44.6	43.1	43.3	43.7	44.3	44.2	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.1	45.1	45.3
GOVERNMENT	368.8	362.1	368.1	369.0	371.9	372.3	375.7	351.1	346.9	368.1	376.7	384.3	378.8
Federal	71.4	69.7	69.6	70.0	71.2	71.5	73.2	72.3	72.0	71.6	71.5	71.3	72.6
State	105.0	105.6	107.6	107.8	107.5	106.7	105.0	93.3	93.7	101.9	110.5	111.3	109.4
Local	192.4	186.8	190.9	191.2	193.2	194.1	197.5	185.5	181.2	194.6	194.7	201.7	196.8
State Education	54.5	57.0	58.3	58.3	57.8	57.2	54.4	41.4	41.7	49.6	58.6	60.6	59.0
Local Education	101.5	102.4	104.6	105.4	105.6	105.5	105.1	88.5	83.7	96.3	105.2	107.9	107.6
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Break in series or change in component parts.

[3]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

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